

**Daily Democrat**  
TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.  
ONE YEAR.....\$6 00  
SIX MONTHS.....3 50  
THREE MONTHS.....2 00  
ONE MONTH.....1 00

**LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.**  
We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. With our friends we are prepared to make a special effort to secure the best. Believing that the circulation of the Democrat will be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in the field.

**UNION CONVENTION.**

At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature, in the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, February 16th, 1863, on motion, Hon. Joseph R. Underwood was called to the Chair, and John B. Bruner, appointed Secretary.

After a free and full consultation, it is recommended to the Union Democracy of Kentucky, that they assemble in Convention, through their delegates, in the city of Louisville, on the 18th day of March next, and nominate suitable persons as candidates to all the various State offices, to be chosen at the next August election. It is further recommended that the people meet, at some convenient time and place, in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to represent them in the Convention.

J. R. UNDERWOOD, Chairman.  
JOHN B. BRUNER, Secretary.

The late Congress surrendered to the Executive all the power of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial. By the Indemnity bill, the President and his officers are relieved from all responsibility in the past for any trespasses upon personal liberty, and has all power conferred upon him to arrest for treasonable practices hereafter, he being justified in the use of force. Courts can't interfere, for the writ of *habeas corpus* he is authorized to suspend at his discretion.

By the confiscation bill, he has at his mercy all the property of rebels in all the States, including slaves.

By the conscription bill, he has at his command every citizen of the United States between twenty and forty-five years of age, unless he is able to pay three hundred dollars. He can order them all in the army to carry out his own purposes, and hold them to service three years.

By the appropriation and permanent policy established by Congress, he has command of all the money and credit of the United States. By expending and contracting the currency, he can enhance or deprecate the price of property at his discretion.

There is not a spot on earth with such absolute unlimited power. The world will be confounded at a system grown out of what was supposed to be the most strict and most well-defended constitutional Government.

The shades of our fathers, if they could revisit earth, would look with astonishment at the spectacle. They made a Government with delegated powers, to be confined to grants of power carefully worded, expressly reserving all the rest to the States and people.

The legislative department has voluntarily surrendered up its power. The judiciary are bound not to interfere with their functions. It is all a dreary despotism, and any remonstrance may be set down as a display of pique.

We look South and that portion of the Union is still worse off. The same story is repeated—the supremacy of the military; laws and customs, cherished principles of freedom, abandoned to one man at Richmond.

All this comes of drawing the sword for rights on one side, and to preserve the Union and the Constitution on the other.

Is it not true for the people South, as well North, to pause and take their bearings? Are these the rights the people South want to preserve? Is this the independence they crave? Have they any security that they will ever get back the constitutional freedom they have lost?

Such are the fruits of war. When men in a free government resort to the sword to remedy evils, real or imaginary, to end they come. The first fire upon Fort Sumpter was the death-knell of constitutional liberty for a time, perhaps for ever.

It is not worth while to discuss the constitutionality of these acts of Congress at Washington. If our Constitution admits of all this, it is not what we have taken it to be. It is, in fact, not the Constitution of the United States, according to the understanding of all preceding generations of statesmen whose memories are dear to this country.

We protest against all these acts as no acts of our Government. We do not believe in the destruction of our institutions to save them. It is a process suicidal and fatal. The government will never be saved by such means. They will be executed by man and secured of God.

**Our War Correspondence.**

CLARKESBURG, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY NIGHT, March 7, 1863.  
The Emma No. 2 has been lying here for two days, and this afternoon the Jacob Strader and the Commercial arrived from Paducah. A hat-tail of the Backs, Sharpshooters, and a squadron of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry, were on board the Strader, on their way to the front.

The boats are lying here now, waiting the arrival of the gunboats to accompany them to the river to Nashville. They are expected to arrive sometime to-day. They are expected to arrive sometime to-day. They are expected to arrive sometime to-day.

Why they did not come up with the Strader and Commercial to-day, they, perhaps, can satisfactorily explain, but we must acknowledge we cannot understand. Steamboats, on their way up, appear to have a particular fancy for Fort Donelson, and protrude their stay there as long as possible. Who cares? Uncle Sam has to foot the bill, and his pockets will be empty.

The weather is indeed March-like—dark and cloudy, with streaks of sunshine and dashes of rain.

A Union man named Nelson Davis, living within nine miles of Clarksville, has been taken to the front and asked permission to remain inside of the lines until the rebels should be driven back to their homes. He had been conscripted by the rebels, and his rank had been taken from him. He had been conscripted by the rebels, and his rank had been taken from him.

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**States in Rebellion.**

The capture of the Indiana—She is a Total Wreck—Gens. Pryor and Pierce—The Blackwater Runners—Destruction of the Blackwater Runners, &c.

The following are the latest items of news received from the rebel States:

THE INDIANOLA DESTROYED.  
The Petersburg Express, a rebel paper, contains the following dispatch about the capture of the Indiana.

"The Indiana, Feb. 25.—I have the honor to report, after a serious and hot engagement, the capture of the Federal iron-clad steamer Indiana, Lieutenant-Commanding, Brown, U.S.N., together with all her officers and crew, by the Confederate steamer Queen of the West, and the capture of the Federal iron-clad steamer Indiana, Lieutenant-Commanding, Brown, U.S.N., together with all her officers and crew, by the Confederate steamer Queen of the West.

"Another dispatch," says the Express, "from Lieut. Gen. Pemberton announcing the capture, says that the Indiana is sunk on the Mississippi, and that the rebels have captured the Blackwater Runners, &c."

THE LATEST ADVICES FROM PORT DONELSON, Feb. 26.  
The latest advice from Port Donelson is that the Yankee fleet now there numbers 123 vessels, including three frigates and twenty gunboats, the rest chiefly transports. There are not less than a thousand men collected there, and more expected.

GENERAL PRYOR GLORIFIED FOR HIS EXPLOITS.  
The Express glorifies over General Pryor's exploits on the Blackwater, announcing that he has captured the Blackwater Runners, &c."

GENERAL PIERCE HAD A PLEASANT TRIP.  
The Express announces with a degree of satisfaction that Frank Pierce has taken sides with the Peace Democrats in New Hampshire against the Union party.

THE SLENDER STEAMER GLADLY ENTERED THE PORT OF WILMINGTON, & after a short stay, the steamer Columbia left the same port for New York, on the 10th ultimo.

THE CHARLOTTE CORNER OF THE 16TH ULTIMO.  
Much to our surprise, three steamers, with large and valuable cargoes, arrived here on early Saturday. They are the T. D. Wagner, Leopold and Ruby, all from Nassau, and the fourth, the Captain Maffei, from Cape Haitien. The Wagner and Ruby, which had been ashore and which became a wreck, had not been taken out of the harbor, and it was said that the Wagner and Ruby, which had been ashore and which became a wreck, had not been taken out of the harbor.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS WERE LEFT AT NASSAU: The T. D. Wagner, Leopold and Ruby, and the Captain Maffei. The Wagner and Ruby, which had been ashore and which became a wreck, had not been taken out of the harbor.

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**The Siege of Vicksburg.**

The capture of Vicksburg, and the consequent reopening of the Mississippi river, is justly regarded as the most important object now immediately in view on the theater of war, for it will involve, to a great extent, the success or failure of the rebellion.

First, there is the canal across the isthmus opposite the city, which is expected to change the channel of the Mississippi, leaving the city several miles inland, and enabling our fleet to pass below the stronghold, and operate against it from a quarter least able to resist attack.

Secondly, there is the project at Yazoo Pass, above Vicksburg, on the east side of the Mississippi. This pass is already reported to be successful. Its object is to pass boats into the Yazoo river, so as to attack the rebel fortifications at Haines' Bluff, a few miles above the mouth of the Yazoo, both in front by the gunboats and above by the land forces.

The third enterprise now in process of development is the Lake Providence route. This lake is on the west side of the Mississippi, sixty miles above Vicksburg, the head of the lake being twenty miles from the mouth of the river. A canal four hundred feet in length, which Memphis dispatches of the 3d announce to be finished, connects the two waters. The importance of this communication consists in the fact that Lake Providence supplies the Yazoo river, which, running south sixty miles, joins the Mississippi, and empties into the Yazoo river, and the latter more than one hundred miles above the mouth of the river. The Yazoo river is navigable for more than one hundred miles above the mouth of the river. The Yazoo river is navigable for more than one hundred miles above the mouth of the river.

The Richmond Enquirer of February 24th says: "The splendid steamer Gladiolus entered the port of Wilmington, & after a short stay, the steamer Columbia left the same port for New York, on the 10th ultimo."

The Charleston Courier of the 16th ultimo says: "Much to our surprise, three steamers, with large and valuable cargoes, arrived here on early Saturday. They are the T. D. Wagner, Leopold and Ruby, all from Nassau, and the fourth, the Captain Maffei, from Cape Haitien. The Wagner and Ruby, which had been ashore and which became a wreck, had not been taken out of the harbor, and it was said that the Wagner and Ruby, which had been ashore and which became a wreck, had not been taken out of the harbor."

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**War in Utah—Brigham Young is Ordered under Arrest.**

From the Army of the Potomac.  
Gen. Sumner Assigned a Command.

From Nassau—Arrival of Neutral Blockade Runners.

Federal Forces Moving on Springfield, Mo.

Reported Defeat of Rebels under Van Dorn.

Maj. Gen. Wright to be Superseded.

New York, March 10.  
The Herald contains the following special: Salt Lake City, March 9.—A collision between the military and citizens in Utah, Governor Harding and Associate Justices Waite and Drake, it is understood, have called upon Col. Conner to arrest Brigham Young and his associates.

A Colonel of the U.S. army, who left for Washington this morning, has been arrested by Conner and brought back. It is presumed his intentions were unfavorable to Conner's military interference.

The Herald special to the Tribune states that the spirits of the army grow better and better. Its health is excellent. The new regimented and contained the greatest percentage of sickness, and the roads are rapidly improving, and everything looks cheering.

General Order No. 20, promulgated to-day, contains the names of 130 officers absent without leave, and three officers are reported within fifteen days, or be dismissed from the service. The Times' dispatch says the Judges of the Supreme Court have been in consultation to-day in reference to a report in cases argued before them, and which are to be rendered to-morrow. The cases which attract particular attention are the Almaden and the Little case, which involve millions of dollars, in favor of the Almaden company, against the Little case.

The Surgeon General has directed that all sick and wounded soldiers who have been sent to the hospital, and who are unable to be transported, should be immediately transferred to the general hospital nearest the front, and be placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The Treasury is provided with a sufficient amount of bullion to meet all expected demands.

The Nassau correspondent of the Herald states, under date of February 23rd, that the rebel schooner Rattification arrived there on the 23rd, and that the rebels had captured the schooner Rattification, and that the rebels had captured the schooner Rattification, and that the rebels had captured the schooner Rattification.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce last evening issued a vote of thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati for their generous contributions to the relief of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.

It is asserted that Major General Cox, now of the Army of the Potomac, will in a few days supersede Maj. Gen. Wright, in command of the Department of Ohio.

New York, March 10.  
A special dispatch from Franklin, Tenn., says a large force of infantry, artillery and cavalry moved yesterday against the enemy posted at Springfield. If they succeed, it will result in the capture of the rebel camp at Thompson's Station, and the capture of the rebel camp at Thompson's Station.

The rebels had 10,000 engaged. Our force was 3,000. The rebels say they were nearly whipped.

The rebels were driven in yesterday. The enemy is believed to be in force three miles distant. A battle is imminent.

New York, March 10.  
A Bermuda paper, of the 25th, notices the arrival of the British steamer Columbia, from Wilmington, with cotton and tobacco. She reports that she was hotly chased by the blockade, but escaped by sailing to the north.

BANGOR, Me., March 9.  
Towns elections in the State as far as heard from are 80 Union and 31 Democratic.

CINCINNATI, March 10.  
River rises 3 feet; 39 feet in channel; weather clear; thermometer 50; barometer 29.40.

**TELEGRAPHIC.**

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

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**AGRICULTURAL.**

Wool-growing.—Within the last thirty years Illinois has become a great wool-growing State, notwithstanding the prediction of the knowing ones that sheep would not do well on the flat prairie land. Still, there can be no doubt that the high and dry rolling hills of Kentucky and Southern Indiana are far more favorable to sheep growing than the Illinois prairie, where sheep have been sure fail.

We give below an extract from a well-written article in the Prairie Farmer, by a wool-grower, who thinks the present high prices of wool must continue for a considerable length of time, justifying the high prices for sheep which have recently been paid by farmers in Illinois and Michigan, and with what is called the "cheap market." Such a market we are inclined to think would do good in Kentucky, and the facts and figures given by the Illinois "wool-grower" ought to be read and well digested by every Kentuckian, be he farmer or otherwise.

The sheep business began to be established in St. Louis and adjoining counties about the year 1848. George W. Cook, of Edwards county, had a flock of five or six sheep some years previous, but I am unable to learn what he first made of them. When the sheep business began to be established in St. Louis and adjoining counties about the year 1848. George W. Cook, of Edwards county, had a flock of five or six sheep some years previous, but I am unable to learn what he first made of them.

There are quite a good number of men who will clip their next year from eight to ten thousand dollars worth of wool, and some of them from two to six thousand dollars worth, and a few small clip will bring them from ten to twenty dollars worth of wool. Still, the wool business has never been so good as it is now. The wool business has never been so good as it is now. The wool business has never been so good as it is now.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".



